

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 28TH, 1893.

NUMBER 13

**WILSON, SONS & CO.  
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**Church Directory**

**CHRIST CHURCH**—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after service every Sunday in the month and on 2nd Sunday at 9 a.m. Lessons after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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**PRESTYERIAN CHURCH**—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays and at 7 p.m. TRAJANO, Pastor.

**PATRIOT CHURCH**—Rua Baixa da Cipriano, Nº 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua das Flores, No. 27. Igreja BRANGICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Larga de Jesus, Nº 179. Daily service in Portuguese on Sundays. Preacher: Rev. Mr. W. H. WINSHAW at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scripture, at 5:30 p.m. Go-pel, preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays, Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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SS. STUDIO—Every Sunday at 5:30 p.m.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

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**Dr. Cleary**, Physician and Surgeon: Office, 31, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 1 p.m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

**Dr. W. Havelburg**, Physician, Surgeon and Accountant: Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**Dr. A. Stewart**, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 29 Rua do Rosário, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 056.

**Dra. Antoneta Dias Morpugo**, Physician and Accoucheur: Rua José 48, near Largo da Carioca, from 1 to 3 p.m. Ladies only accepted for treatment. Calls by letter. Residence: Rua Evaristo da Veiga, 76.

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March 28th, 1893.

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Reserve fund . . . . " 800,000

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—There will be a special Easter service at the Methodist church, Largo da Catedral, on Sunday next at 11:30 a.m. The sermons will be preached by Rev. H. C. Tucker. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Saturday last was generally observed as a holiday. The church is evidently ahead in the controversy over religious holidays, for they are more carefully observed now than before the advent of the republic.

—The Sociedade de Higiene is studying a project of law for the better repression of clandestinity. Could not the society do better by publishing information for the sanitary education of the masses. Popular education is the thing most needed just now.

—A procession accompanied by two bands of music, passed through the streets of this city on Sunday, soliciting contributions for the Liceu de Artes e Ofícios. The donations are coming in very slowly for the rebuilding of this deserving school.

—The 11th battalion of infantry arrived here from Ceará on the 26th inst., on board the steamer *Orlinda* on its way to Rio Grande do Sul. It is composed of 221 soldiers. On the same steamer they arrived also on their way to Rio Grande 137 cadets.

—According to a Campos paper Minister Custodio de Melo is candidate for a seat in the Senate for the state of Santa Catharina and is also a candidate for the presidency of the republic, for which Minister Serzedello, according to that paper, is likewise a candidate.

—The government is calling for tenders for establishing lines of steamers between Pará and Manaus, Manaus and Iquitos, Pará and Beira, Pará and Macapá, Pará and Hyatimata, Pará and Santo Antônio, Manaus and Santa Isabel. Tenders will be received up to May 22nd, and the contracts will be for 10 years.

—According to the *Jornal do Brasil* the Brazilian government has been requested by the government of France to cause the arrest and extradition of thieves who are supposed to have come to this country after stealing jewelry valued at \$1,000,000\$ from the Countess of Flinders.

—The Brazilian government has been advised that Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi will assume command of the united squadrons of all nations at Hampton Roads on April 26th next. It is expected that the President of the United States will review the united squadrons on the same day.

—Col. Jacques Ourique, a republican writer, says that in three years of republican government this country is politically retrograded thirty years. He thinks that the presidential government has proved a failure and that the only hope for good government is in a parliamentary republic.

—A provision store at No. 31 Rua da Assembleia was broken into Saturday night and robbery of bills and other documents valued in \$60,000, and \$9,000 in cash. The safe with the documents mentioned were subsequently found at No. 17 Praça da Republica, but the cash had been removed.

—It is stated that at the meeting of senators and deputies held last Thursday Senator Saldanha Marinho declared that the government of Brazil is not republican, but a despotism crowned with a liberty cap. And Senator Saldanha Marinho is one of the few men who are entitled to call themselves "original republicans."

—Steady progress is being made in the production of India rubber in Congo Free State. Two years ago the Society of Upper Congo exported only fifteen tons of rubber. In 1892 it exported over 100 tons, and the product, it is said, will go over 200 tons in the present year. The trade between the Upper and the Lower Congo has almost doubled in the last three years, and will develop still more rapidly as the sections of the completed railroads are successfully put in operation.—*N.Y. Commercial Bulletin*.

—A disagreeable discussion has resulted from an alleged discrepancy in the printed copy of the bill on municipal instruction in comparison with what was actually voted by the municipal council. The *Jornal do Commercio*, at whose office the bill was printed, asserts that the printed copy corresponds precisely to the written copy from which it was set up; but it has no means of proving this, as that written copy was returned to the secretary. On the other hand the employees of the council who engrossed the bill, say that no changes were made while it was in their hands.

—The police-soldiers at the 18th station were served with an exceptionally savory breakfast on the 23rd, but somehow they failed to appreciate it. There was a sumptuous stew, which is described as an "*iguarau especial*," but it is said that some of the men could not stomach the delicacy. Others stronger at the belt investigated the dish, and were somewhat startled to find a fine old rat, unaddressed but beautifully cooked, stowed away among the other morsels. The officer in command at once sent the rat, with his compliments, to the colonel commanding the brigade, who in turn ordered the arrest of the cook. It is no wonder the police-soldiers are savage at times!

—There was an amusing exhibition here on the 24th which will be quite incomprehensible to a majority of our Anglo-Saxon readers. The Polytechnic students, who declare themselves "incomparable" with the secretary of that school, met at No. 50 Rua da Quitanda, where they resolved to ask permission of the Club de Engenharia to deposit there standees with that association, as they could not longer continue at the school. Formal permission was promptly given by the Club. The students then signed a formal protest note to return to the Escola Politécnica until the secretary had been dismissed, after which they marched to the school and gave a commission to declare their resolution and procure the standard. The director met them and gave permission to remove the flag, and then they marched through the Ovidior, giving cheers and groans, until the Club was reached, where the precious emblem was formally deposited.

—It is reported that the government will close the Politecnico School for a year.

—A second meeting of senators and deputies for the purpose of levelling means by putting an end in the war in Rio Grande do Sul was held last Thursday. Senator Saldanha Marinho presided over this meeting, at which nine senators and fifteen deputies, nearly all belonging to the opposition, were present. Some of the congressmen male specie were strongly condemning the policy of the government, and several suggestions were seen. Horacio and José Muñiz appurposed a committee to call on President Floriano Peixoto and ask him to put an end to the war, one from Deputy Seabra for asking Peixoto to resign and one from Deputy Bellarmino de Mendoza for appointing a congressional committee to go to Rio Grande and act as a mediator between the belligerents. The meeting being unable to arrive at any practical result, at last decided, on motion of Deputy Jacques Ourique, to adjourn.

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—According to the *Contemporânea* of Sabará, Minas Gerais, a river boat was launched new that city on the 12th for the navigation of the Rio das Velhas. The boat is 22 metres long and 4.7 metres beam, and will have a draft of only 40 centimetres. It is of the Yarrow type and has been named the *Ana Cavalcanti*. It was built by the Vila Central company on plans furnished by contractor Carlos Moreaux.

—There are upwards of 300 industrial establishments and manufactorys in Rio de Janeiro, as will be seen by the following list:—Sugar machinery, moved by steam or water; 3; biscuit fact. ries, 3; lime kilns, 27; boot-makers' establishments, 17; iron car factories, 3; cart, carriage, and other vehicle builders, 5; animal charcoal burners, 3; brewers, 28; batters, 3; cigar and cigarette manufacturers, 5; shot tower, 1; lead rolling works, 1; cement factory, 1; lead pipe works, 2; glue factories, 3; tannery, 1; alcohol liquor distilleries not owned by producers, contractor, or salesman, 5; dynamite, gunpowder and other explosives factories, 2; iron works, 1; galvanized iron works, 1; insect powder works, 1; founders, 13; ice works, 1; grease for boats and shores, 1; leather distillery, 1; glove factories, 2; potters, 87; oil works, 1; wall-paper manufactory, 1; pasteboard and millboard works, 7; perfumists, 3; nail works, 1; chemical factories, 4; snuff minkers, 3; soap and tallow candle works, 25; snusage and preserved meat works, 1; tallow factory, 1; steam and water power saw mills, 16; rhina and glass works, 1; tobacco factories, 8; and vinegar factories, 3.

—We see by our latest exchanges that the troubles of the United States and Brazil will seem to be something more serious than that of reorganization to cover indebtedness incurred in the building of new steamers. Had this been the only purpose, the company could have been reorganized with an increased capital and there should have been no intervention in the service. As it is the steamers have been labelled as rapidly as they returned to New York, no steamer has been cleared for Brazil this month as far as known, and it is not certain that we shall see one of them next month. Up to the 27th ult. no less than 51 labels had been filed against these steamers for amounts aggregating \$155,456, principally for supplies, labor and wages. How the difficulty will be settled we do not know, but in view of their engagements and reputation the shareholders should lose no time in satisfying every obligation and putting the service on a sound basis. If this line can not be run with the subsidies it possesses and with the favors which it has enjoyed in the Brazilian coasting trade, then it must be admitted that there is something radically wrong in the system under which the company was organized. As the season of Exposition travel will soon set in, we trust that the company will be able to take its fair share of the profits.

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—*BRAZILIAN TRADE AT HAVRE.*  
A very interesting report has appeared respecting the business of Brazil with Havre, France, during January and February, and which was effected by 22 vessels, measuring 25,927 tons, and conveying goods officially valued at \$1,290,779 pesos, or nearly 17,666,693\$ Brazilian currency at the current rate of exchange. Exports of Brazilian goods were valued at 18,650,100 pesos, or \$1,920,152\$ Brazilian currency, and imports of French goods were valued at 3,320,589 francs, or nearly 2,059,471\$ Brazilian currency.

French goods were quoted in January in Havre for Paul, Paraná, Pernambuco and Bahia, per steamer, at 30 to 45 pesos ten per cent., and for sailing vessels in February at 40 to 50 pesos, plus 10 per cent., and for Rio de Janeiro at 30 l. to 45 l. plus 10 per cent, by steamer in January; and at from 30 to 35 pesos 10 per cent. in February.

The following figures show the amount of Brazilian merchandise imported, the current market rates, and the heavy import dues which were collected on them:

—*COFFEE.*—Duty, 156 francs per 100 kilos; receipts, 21,161,120 kilos value in January, 200 francs; in February, from 100 l. to 105 l. per 50 kilos.

—*GREEN HIDES, SALTED.*—Duty free, imports, \$15,282 kilos, value in February, 46 francs per 50 kilos.

—*DRY HIDES.*—Duty free. Receipts, 197,879 kilos, price in February, 65 l. per 50 kilos.

—COCOA.—104 francs per 100 kilos; quantity, 117,000 kilos; price in February, 66 l. per 100 kilos.

—INDIA RUBBER.—Duty free. Stock, 424,267 kilos; price in January, 7 l. 85 c. per kilo. In February, 9 francs per kilo.

—TATTOCA.—Duty, 14 francs per 100 kilos. Stock, 50,638 kilos. Price 50 c. per kilo.

—JACARANDA.—Duty free. Stock, 166,163 kilos. Price in February, 45 l. per 50 kilos.

—BRAZIL WOOL.—Duty free. Stock, 4,183 kilos. Price in February, 9 l. per 50 kilos.

—HORNS.—Duty free. Price in January and February, 35 l. per two couples.

—TAIR.—Price in January, 110 francs per 50 kilos; in February, 130 l. per 50 kilos.

—BONE ASH.—Duty free. Stock, 1,000 kilos. In January and February, 8 l. per 100 kilos.

—GLYCERINE.—Duty, 4 l. 75 c. per 100 kilos. Stock, 12,530 kilos. Price in February 50 l. per 100 kilos.

—COCANHA.—Duty, 5 l. per 100 kilos. Stock, 78,000 kilos. Price in January and February, 20 l. per 100 kilos.

—PIASANAS (a material for coarse linings).—Duty free. Stock, 26,250 kilos. Price in January, 11 l. 25 c. per 100 kilos.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that the governor of Minas Gerais succeeded in arranging with the minister of finance a better method for collecting the export duty on coffee from that state during his recent visit to this capital.

—The inauguration of navigation on the Rio Doce, Espírito Santo, by the Banco de Cachoeira e Economa, took place on the 25th. There were great rejoicings. The telegrams do not state, however, whether it was inaugurated with a steamer or a dugout.

—According to the *Contemporânea* of Sabará, Minas Gerais, a river boat was launched new that city on the 12th for the navigation of the Rio das Velhas. The boat is 22 metres long and 4.7 metres beam, and will have a draft of only 40 centimetres. It is of the Yarrow type and has been named the *Ana Cavalcanti*. It was built by the Vila Central company on plans furnished by contractor Carlos Moreaux.

—There are upwards of 300 industrial establishments and manufactorys in Rio de Janeiro, as will be seen by the following list:—Sugar machinery, moved by steam or water; 3; biscuit fact. ries, 3; lime kilns, 27; boot-makers' establishments, 17; iron car factories, 3; cart, carriage, and other vehicle builders, 5; animal charcoal burners, 3; brewers, 28; batters, 3; cigar and cigarette manufacturers, 5; shot tower, 1; lead rolling works, 1; cement factory, 1; lead pipe works, 2; glue factories, 3; tannery, 1; alcohol liquor distilleries not owned by producers, contractor, or salesman, 5; dynamite, gunpowder and other explosives factories, 2; iron works, 1; galvanized iron works, 1; insect powder works, 1; founders, 13; ice works, 1; grease for boats and shores, 1; leather distillery, 1; glove factories, 2; potters, 87; oil works, 1; wall-paper manufactory, 1; pasteboard and millboard works, 7; perfumists, 3; nail works, 1; chemical factories, 4; snuff minkers, 3; soap and tallow candle works, 25; snusage and preserved meat works, 1; tallow factory, 1; steam and water power saw mills, 16; rhina and glass works, 1; tobacco factories, 8; and vinegar factories, 3.

—The Treasury has **100,000,000\$** in small notes to the Alberto II subcommittee to facilitate business by increasing the quantity of small change.

—In regard to the Banco da República do Brasil he received many applications for loans on account of the 100,000,000\$ to be issued in bonds.

—The official value of the exports of the state of Espírito Santo in 1892 amounted to 15,627,203\$185, on which were paid duties in the amount of 1,716,228\$44.

—An extension loan of 374,581,870\$ was opened on the 17th inst. to meet charge and extraordinary expenses in the department of foreign affairs during the year 1892.

—The Treasury has been an increase in circulation speculation during the past week, and consequently there has been a general trouble over blocking the streets in the neighborhood of the banks.

—The minister of finance announced considerable treasury on Thursday on spending some two or three hours on Rua da Alfândega, consulting with various bank managers.

—Last Thursday the minister of finance telegraphed to the governor of Paraná that the debts collected in that state on account of merchandise are unconstitutional and requested him to stop them entirely.

—Telegrams were received here on the 24th stating that the loan of 4,000,000 in London for the Osório the Minas, probably, had been successfully arranged with Rothschild's at 5 per cent., the issuing price being 80. We understand that the loan is guaranteed by the government, otherwise it would be a very risky investment.

—A telegram from London of the 25th inst. says that a reclamation was presented to the Brazilian minister in the preceding day by Mr. Richard Martin on behalf of the Great Northern Brazil Railway Co. placing the damages suffered by the company at £27,000. It will be interesting to see how the company's directors have managed to fix so large a sum.

March 22.—The market opened flat, but stiffened slightly during the day. The banks posted 12½ on London, and in the morning repassed paper was quoted at 12½ to 13 and commercial sterling at 12½. Later in the day bank offices were reported at 12½ to 13 and finally at 12½ to 13½. At the close the banks were still drawing at 12½ to 13½, and commercial sterling was quoted at 12½ to 13½.

March 23.—The market opened flat, but stiffened slightly during the day. The banks posted 12½ to 13 on London, and in the morning repassed paper was quoted at 12½ to 13 and commercial sterling at 12½ to 13. Later in the day the market became firm, and 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on commercial sterling.

March 24.—The market was only moderate, bank sterling was quoted at 12½ to 13½, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

March 25.—The British Bank and the Brazilian Bank posted 12½ on London, and the other banks 12½. The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

March 26.—The British Bank and the Brazilian Bank posted 12½ on London, and the other banks 12½.

March 27.—The British Bank and the Brazilian Bank posted 12½ on London, and the other banks 12½.

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March 30.—The market was only moderate, bank sterling was quoted at 12½ to 13½, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

March 31.—The British Bank and the Brazilian Bank posted 12½ on London, and the other banks 12½.

April 1.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 2.—The British Bank and the Brazilian Bank posted 12½ on London, and the other banks 12½.

April 3.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 4.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 5.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 6.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 7.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 8.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 9.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 10.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

April 11.—The market was only moderately steady, but rather quiet. The German bank was not a free drawee at 12½, but it would not give bills for delivery beyond the end of the month, and the English banks found money at 12½ to 13½ on London, and at 12½ to 13½ on their head offices.

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May

[March 28th, 1893.]

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th March, 1893.

## Exports.

**Coffee**—We have had another rather quiet week, with sales estimated at about 50,000 bags, of which perhaps 45,000 bags were sold on the 1st and 2nd inst. On the 21st brokers quoted No. 7 at 15½¢ per arroba, but added 200 rs. on the following day, since when there have been no changes made, and the market has been steady, but quiet. Exchange has until steadily during the week, and it is quite possible that dealers would have submitted to some modification of currency prices had not the receipts fallen so sharply. The news abroad has not been of a stimulating character, and there have been difficulties in the way of shipment, but the quality afflict has evidently received the second hand stocks, and which ever way the market goes this week, the sales realized will probably be less business, and not results, which it is suspected, has been the case during the last fortnight.

The weekly report from Santos gives receipts for five days at 47,000 bags, sales 47,000 bags and stock at 21,000 bags. Good average was quoted per 10 kilos at 12½¢ per 10 kilos, the same quotation as reported last week.

The shipments since our last report have been:

43,063	bags for the United States
15,409	" Europe
" "	Cape of Good Hope
" "	River Plate and West Coast
450	" Coastwise
59,213	bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States	bags
Mar. 21 New York Gerstl Caffina	19,487

Europe	bags
Mar. 20 London Br str Clyde	3,800
24 Hamburg Ger str Paingausen	2,850

Receipts for the past week were 42,618 bags, against 60,599 bags for the preceding week and 65,021 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 175,132 bags, in all hands.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Type, for arroba.	Type, for arroba.
No. 6 18½¢—19½¢	No. 8 17½¢—18½¢
7 17 800—18 000	9 16 800—17 100

but the lower quotations are certainly under the intent of sellers.

There was no change made in the *Fanta* on Saturday, it remaining at 15½¢ per kilogramme. The official quotations furnished by the *Junta* of brokers were based on the New York types, but were generally declared to be considerably under market prices.

Vessels loading and to load. bags.

New York Br str Elbe	..
do " Dalton	..
do " Ellerby	..
do " Baflo	..
do " Ger str Salerno	..
Havre Fr str Ville de Buenos Aires	..
Anwerp and Bremer Gr str Oder	..
do London Br str Turner	..
Hamburg Ger str Montevideo	..
Marselles Fr str Rethymno	..
Marselles Fr str Rethymno	..
do Rosario	..
Cape of Good Hope Br Ling Emiss Dard	..

## DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	bags	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Total	since Mar.
Shipments U. States	..	9,771	7,04	9,628	4,450	1,746	..	..	36,945	..
Europe	..	8,247	8,234	6,806	8,481	11,335	4,475	..	44,355	..
Cape	..	..	..	..	1,001	..	..	..	1,001	..
River Plate, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total shipments	bags	18,447	8,396	8,243	14,546	10,335	..	..	54,938	..
Stock	..	18,457	15,371	7,04	9,628	4,450	1,746	..	44,355	..
Average price No. 6	..	18,457	15,371	7,04	9,628	4,450	1,746	..	44,355	..
N. Y. spot quote No. 7	..	18,457	15,371	7,04	9,628	4,450	1,746	..	44,355	..
Exchanges on London	..	17,517	18,457	15,371	12,316	12,316	12,316	..	54,938	..
Steamer freight 5¢ per bag	..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
..	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c
Recips at Santos	..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

Receipts at Santos. bags.

**Mr. R. J. CALLANDER, C.E.**

Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rue do Ouvidor — Rio.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 28th, 1893.

**T**HE death of the Brazilian minister at Washington, Barão Aguiar de Andrade, promises to delay and embarrass the settlement of the Missions question, even if it does not seriously prejudice the decision. He had been the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires for many years, and was familiar with all the diplomatic steps taken by both countries with reference to the dispute, and also with the history of the question from the beginning. He was, perhaps, no better informed on the merits of the question than some others, notably Barão do Ladário, but his intimate knowledge of the Argentine case gave him an advantage in discussion which could not be overestimated. As the Argentine government has sent one of its ablest jurists to Washington, it will never do for Brazil to entrust its case to a man not thoroughly conversant with every phase of the dispute, and who is not able to present that case in the English language. The man who best fills these requirements, in our opinion, is Barão do Ladário, now charged with a special diplomatic mission to China. He is well informed regarding the dispute, and has discussed it in print. He is thoroughly convinced of the justice of the Brazilian claim. And he speaks English perfectly, having once served as an officer in the American navy. There is no other Brazilian who possesses so many qualifications for this delicate and important mission, each one of which will be reinforced by his former association with the naval service of the United States. As his mission to China is really no better than a quest for agricultural laborers there are hundreds who can do as well there as he can do, and the government could therefore transfer him to Washington without prejudice to any public interest. We feel certain that this transfer will be more to his taste, as it is certainly one of much greater importance. In view all the interests at issue, we are convinced that the government will find no other man as well fitted for the mission as the Barão do Ladário.

**AFFAIRS** in Rio Grande the past week have not developed anything of exceptional interest. The withdrawal of General Tavares from the siege of Livramento and the division of his forces into three sections seems to have bewildered the national commanders for a moment. It was announced that General Telles would at once set out to find the direction taken by the federalists, but he waited until it was announced that one of the divisions was marching on Bagé, and then he hastened back over the road just travelled to the relief of that city. At the same time General Hipólito Ribeiro, who was coming from Uruguiayana with a considerable force to unite with General Telles, was ordered to return at once to that city, which he has done. The federalist division under Gómez Saravia appears to have invested Bagé about the 20th and the railway and telegraph lines between

that city and Rio Negro were cut. A skirmish between a small reconnoitering party of regulars and state troops, said to number from 50 to 100, on the one side, and a small force of federalists, on the other, occurred near Rio Negro a day or two later, of which some very absurd accounts have been reported. The national troops report having whipped a federalist force of 1,500, killing and wounding over 100. As both sides retired precipitately from the field and as all the numbers reported are the creatures of a very badly scared imagination, it may be assumed that the skirmish was unimportant and the losses on either side insignificant. It is to be added that the federalists deny the truth of the story. According to telegrams received this morning, General Telles has reached Bagé on his return march, and the besieging force has again withdrawn, without either giving battle or suffering loss. It is apparent from these movements that the federalists are seeking to tire out and divide their pursuers rather than risk their cause on a pitched battle. It is not a bad policy, if they can support themselves for a time, but it will enable the government to concentrate a larger force in the state, and will make it the more difficult to achieve their purposes in the end. It must be remembered, however, that our news in events in Rio Grande are very much one-sided and do not give us the information of federalist movements and purposes that we have of the national forces.

SOME time since a movement was initiated in the Club Militar of this city for the withdrawal of military men from politics. Little attention has been attracted by the promoters of this most necessary and urgent step, but from a telegram alluding to the idea, which was received from some officers stationed at Santa Catharina, we conclude that the leaven is slowly working in the minds of the better class of military men, and that it is destined at no distant day to exercise no slight restraining influence on the administration of public affairs in Brazil. It must be that there are many officers who sincerely lament the part which the army and navy have played in public affairs during the last decade. They could not help seeing that it was demoralizing to the service, because it fosters insubordination, intrigue and conflict, and it assists reckless and unprincipled officers to secure advancement and power beyond their merits. And they could not help seeing, also, that it is a demoralizing and disorganizing element in civil government, that it is destructive of popular liberty, and that it tends invariably to despotism of the worst character because of the arbitrary methods commonly used by military men in civil positions. It is practically impossible to prevent military men, with an armed force at their orders, from exceeding their authority as civilian officials. And it is therefore practically impossible to employ military officers, under commission, in civil positions without conflicts between them and the people, or without the absolute subjection of the latter to military control. It does not follow that a strong military government may not sometimes be both necessary and beneficial, but a half and half arrangement, constantly disturbed by aggressions, by disputes, and reversals of policy, can not be otherwise than an evil of the greatest magnitude. We trust, therefore, that the movement in favor of detaching military men from political life will not only be successful, but that its success will not long be delayed. The record of the last four years has taught every conscientious officer must deeply regret, and which he would be glad to see corrected. He can not be proud of comrades who spend their time in political intrigues, in deposing civil officials, in seeking office, and in stirring up brawls and fratricidal conflicts. And yet that seems to have been the principal occupation of a very large percentage of officers during these years of so-called independence.

THERE can be no disputing the statement that homicide is becoming alarmingly frequent in every part of Brazil. Within the short period of our personal acquaintance with the country, it has increased rapidly, especially within the last three or four years. We are well aware of the reputation which Brazil formerly enjoyed, in the days when the *capoeiras* ran amuck in the streets, but there was certainly a considerable decrease in homicidal crimes in the seventies and eighties. The present increase will perhaps be charged to the

influx of immigrants and also to the transitory state of society throughout the country, but this can not excuse the apathy and indifference shown by the dominant classes. It is true that there has been a large influx of criminals through immigration channels, but for this the Brazilians can blame no one but themselves. In their haste to obtain immigrants, they have made it a source of profit to agents and speculators to ship as many as possible, no matter what may have been their antecedents, or what may be their qualifications. The speculation craze which began in 1889, accompanied by the depression in the neighboring states of the south, was also the cause of a large influx of adventurers and desperate characters. But, although there is a very large percentage of Italian and Spanish names among those who are swelling the criminal records of today, it can not be denied that there is also a very large and increasing number of Portuguese names. The tide of crime, however, is steadily and surely rising in this country, no matter from what source and cause, and it is time that this fact should be recognized and seriously considered. And, at the same time, there is apparently no public interest whatever on the subject. Homicide merely excites a momentary horror and curiosity, and is then forgotten. The tedious and ineffective processes of law bury the crime in oblivion before the result is reached, and then the trifling and insufficient punishment imposed excites no comment whatever. Familiarity with and insensibility to crime is an extremely dangerous state of things in a social organism like that of Brazil, and it can not fail to lead to serious consequences. It is the duty, therefore, of every clutchnman, every journalist, every statistician, every judge, and every educated man, to labor incessantly to check the growing evil. And not only should they labor to repress and punish crimes of homicide, but also the no less serious crimes of assaults on women and children, highway robberies, burglaries, and various frauds which are matters of daily record in every part of the country. We are informed that highway robbery is becoming common in my districts, and that the losses which business men are suffering through the robbery of their collectors up country are becoming sufficiently heavy to excite apprehension. In view of all this, the government, if it is truly patriotic and solicitous for the future welfare of the country, can not afford to ignore the situation any longer. Immediate steps must be taken to punish crime with impartiality and severity, and the criminal classes must be made to feel that they can expect no further benevolent consideration and protection from the law. Human life, personal security and lawfully-acquired property are not only entitled to full protection, but the authorities are morally bound to watch over them and to punish every trespass upon them.

## RIVER PLATE TRADES.

A general amnesty has been issued in Brazil.

Dr. Antônio Aleixo has been nominated minister of justice by Pres. Siqueira Porto.

It is announced that Gen. Vitorino, Argentine minister of war, has again expressed his desire to resign.

The Buenos Aires Jockey Club has closed its hippodrome at Palermo because of the heavy taxes levied by the municipality.

It is announced that the negotiations between Argentina and Chile in regard to a disputed boundary, have resulted in an amicable settlement.

There were disorders in the province of Buenos Aires because of the elections. In some places there was an armed conflict resulting in wounds.

The Argentine government has appointed Dr. Manuel Estrella as minister to Paraguay, and he has at once left for Asuncion because of the recent action of the Brazilian minister there. The new minister is eminent in literature and diplomacy, and his appointment shows that the Argentines propose to keep a sharp eye on matters at Asuncion.

This is how *The Southern Cross*, of Buenos Aires, introduces a new brother to its readers:—Dr. Don Domingo Frías has been named director of the Banco da Nación. As an astenographer he is among the most prominent in the country, having spent a fortune in improving the very best hand stock, for which his cabinet in Mercedes has received such a deserved fame."

A Montevideo telegram of the 26th says that advice had just been received from Paraguay to the effect that the controversy there between the Brazilian minister and the Paraguayan government had been settled. It is not stated what terms were agreed upon, but as the Brazilian minister demanded explanations, \$5,000 and the dismissal of the chief of police, some concession surely must have been made.

—Last year Great Britain imported from the River Plate carcasses of 4,070,292 sheep.

—The gold premium is again falling at Buenos Aires. It was quoted at 309 yesterday.

—The Argentine cabinet is again broken by internal dissensions. It begins to appear that the Argentine cabinet official can not exist without his little quarrel.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says that traces of a new conspiracy have been discovered in which the radical party is involved. The leaders have already been arrested.

—We thought there was something in the wind when the President and some of his ministers visited the Paraná cloth factory the other day; and our suspicions were apparently right, as the minister of finance has ordered all the cloth for the winter classes for the troops from this firm at the price of \$3 m in the metre. An importation house had offered to supply the cloth at \$2.40 m in the metre.—*Argus*, Buenos Aires, March 11.

—There is great activity at the Tigre iron yard at Buenos Aires. A semi-artisan well is being dug. A large new foundry and shop are being built up, and other minor improvements are going on. The new founders for the *Plata* and *Andes* are at the yard and will soon be fixed in the former. The armament of both ships is to be increased by quick-firing guns, and military masts will be put up. At the torpedo station the shops are being enlarged, so that between the two establishments there is a considerable amount of work being done.

—A captain of a sailing vessel that the health authorities quarantined for seven days after a fifty-five days voyage from Callao to Buenos Aires, has submitted the complaint of the health board for demurrage. There was absolutely no necessity for his vessel being placed in quarantine, the health of the crew having been perfect, and the port of Callao a "clean" one. We hope the judge will decide in the captain's favor, as the health board evidently want some common sense instilled into them and the payment of a few hundred gold dollars out of their own pockets might have a desired effect. The health board has always proved itself to be incapable; as we have on more than one occasion pointed out; but we certainly think that some line should be drawn, as a limit to their eccentricities.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Various fathers of families have written to the papers lately complaining of the unsanitary condition of the state schools in the city. The drainage is bad, and the means afforded to the pupils for drinking water are very poor. The children being obliged to drink from the loose ends of the water-pipes. To some of the girls' schools the pupils take with them all sorts of mugs, bins, and glasses for the purpose of drinking water which is supplied in buckets, many of which are never washed, and which contain lemon peels, peach stones and pieces of meat. There are no gymnasiums, no proper playground, no efficient ventilation, and the hours are long. Taking all these things into consideration, the very high rate of mortality amongst the poorer classes of children here in Buenos Aires is hardly to be wondered at.—*The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The summary of the *Rosales* being concluded with the report of Rear Adm. Sider, the documents should have been forwarded to government house with the report of the fiscal, Captain Lorry; but obstructions are apparently placed in the way of this being done. The truth has leaked out, the whole country now knows that the sailors were abandoned and unburied in the most cowardly manner, and everybody calls out for the law to be enforced upon the guilty officers. The punishment the culprits deserve only appear to come to be severe, but, if carried out, will have more effect on remedying the existing evils in the navy than anything else that could happen. The country's honor is more than ever at stake, and all eyes are turned towards government house to see if government will suffer at the last moment.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 11.

—The fact is lost sight of and purposely slurred over, that many Indians men and girls, brought into captivity by General Rosas in 1850, after the extermination of the Indian tribes, are living a life of practical slavery in our midst. Wages they never have received, as long as they are kept by their present owners they never will receive them, and their only hope of obtaining freedom and the liberty which is supposed to be the right of every Argentine citizen is by eluding the vigilance of their masters, and escaping into the woods, there to quickly bring their miserable lives to a conclusion in poverty and vice. This state of affairs is minded at by those whose duty it is to correct it, as the majority of our rulers are more or less interested in its perpetuity, and the only satisfaction that can be derived from the contemplation of this disgrace on our civilization is that, as there are now more Indians, the same infamous system has never again be witnessed in our midst.—*Times of Argentina*.

—It appears that in spite of many reverses and a general feeling of impotency the national government is determined to go on increasing its naval power, and has now given orders to build a new ironclad to be called the *San Martin*. She will cost the state £900,000 sterling and it is grandly announced that she will be superior in point of construction and power to any other vessel in any of the South American squadrons. Such a large sum might surely be expended to better purpose than in making warlike preparations. The other day we acquired another new *minesweeper*, *La Isla del Sol*, and probably others are in a state of possible or probable existence. What does all this mean? It means simply that we have our weather eye on Chile, and as that little hambone *capo* is putting on its dogs and increasing its armament we must necessarily do the same. Yet the trade and financial condition of Chile are far from being in a flourishing condition, though in much less disrepair than those of the Argentine republic. It surely looks suicidal for both nations to go on irritating one another in hellence display when there is an need of gunpowder and when the safety and prosperity of either is dependent on peace.—*The Southern Cross*.

—The sensation of the hour in Buenos Aires is Governor Ruiz de Cárdenas. This interesting statesman and politician does not speak anything but Guaraní, and is therefore obliged to take an interpreter about him in order to make his valuable conversation intelligible to his political friends of Buenos Aires and La Plata. His excellency has a good deal of the simplicity of habit so characteristic of the good old Indian stock of which he is more or less a living descendant. He eats with his knife, prefers maté to Chateaubriand, and "dines it in the choicest" (notchete a la militaire), while in the matter of tobacco he is equally conservative, smoking the delicate black cigarette in preference to the choicer. But to be had in Buenos Aires. Next and then he dresses himself profusely with "aguada flaca," but this is only in consideration of his high position as governor of a province, and more or less fulfilling the duty which he feels it owes to society. The other night at the Sportsman restaurant in Calle Florida he gave a touching proof of the ancient and noble simplicity of the Indian character. When he had finished supper the waiter brought him a good-sized glass finger-bowl full of water with a few sheets of lemon floating about in it to cool it a pleasure, colour. The excellency at first eyed the compound askance, dipped his tongue in it and tasted it and then rinsing the bowl to his lips emptied it at a draught. Smacking his lips he made known through his interpreter his unequalled approval of the beverage and asked for more. It is by no means, yet, generous and knightly acts of courtesy and condescension like these that the spirit of chivalry is kept alive in these degenerate days. Governor Ruiz is a chivalrous. His eyes are robed European; he drinks the contents of Europeans' finger-bowls and flasks. Race is stronger than circumstances.—*Zhe Southern Cross.*

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Montevideo telegrams of the 27th state that the federalists will now march on Quarai, and that Alegre will be made a centre of operations.

—In his manifesto Gen. Bento Fernandes says that the governor of Amazonas authorized an attempt to kill him.

—Senator Esteves Junior asserts that Santa Catharina federalists (who must not be confounded with the Rio Grande federalists) are distributing pictures of the Prince Imperial. The federalists contradict the assertion.

—At last the wretched house-holder is beginning to assert himself. On Saturday morning a gang of burglars attempted to break into a house on Rua do Bráz, São Paulo, and were received with a charge of shot. One of the gang was captured.

—The railway and telegraph lines between Blage and Rio Negro, cut by the federalists, continue interrupted. The victory which the government forces claim to have won at Rio Negro does not seem to have given them possession of the railway line.

—The *Democrat* of Paul asserts that Gov. Lamego da Silveira the officer of the garrison at his official residence and suggested that they should enclose in every way in avoid being sent with the troops under their command to Rio Grande do Sul.

—A druggist's clerk, named Casimiro Costa, attempted to kill a woman of immoral life at a hotel in São Paulo yesterday morning. He stabbed her twice and then made his escape. On arrival at the drug store he committed suicide by taking poison.

—A Rivera telegram of the 27th says that 200 men had left to assist Gen. Hippolito. What is the matter with him? Our latest advices were to the effect that he had returned safely to Uruguay, and there has not been the slightest mention of a federalist saying even "hoo!" to him.

—A telegram from Ueraca of the 26th says that the property of the parties implicated in the Catalan (Goya) conflict has been confiscated in order to guarantee the damages of 130,000,000 demanded by a certain Colonel Paranhos. The protection enjoyed by Paranhos against the whole community is apparently giving him control of all their property.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of a few minutes past 12, this morning, states that General Telles has arrived at Bagé and that the federalists have retired from the siege of that city. It is said that the greater part of them have gone to Sapião-bom, between D. Peleito and S. Gabriel. It is charged, as before, that the federalists have been committing serious ravages.

—The municipal council of Pará recently approved the following resolution, which was transmitted by telegraph in the President: "The Helen council having observed the attitude adopted by the Government in order to restore order and tranquillity in the Southern States of the Republic and to sustain the honor and integrity of Brazil, and the system of government now in force, congratulates the government thereon, and promises support." The republican directors of Ceará have adopted a somewhat similar resolution.

—The following telegram from the governor of Santa Catharina was published here on the 26th inst.:—*Destero, 27th March.*—With the profound conviction of a republican who on the 15th of November 1889 was found at the side of Benjamin Constant and on the 23rd of November at the side of the saviours of our constitution, I protest against the petty intrigue and false assertion of Senator Esteves Junior, who is in this state distributing portraits of Princess Isabel. I also protest against those who are seeking to divide the sons of this state between monarchists and republicans in order better to gain access to the public coffers. In Santa Theresa all are united for the defense of the republic. This is the truth, and anything to the contrary is the voice of ambition. I am at my post.—*Lieut. Machado, president of the state.*

—A Castilhist telegram states that Bagé is prepared for a long siege.

—Will Col. Motta take an oath that Guernsindo was opposed to him at Rio Negro, and that his force consisted of 1,500 men?

—The telegraph announces the safe return of General Hippolito Ribeiro to Uruguaiana. It would be interesting to know why he left that town in the first place.

—At the congressional election held in São Paulo on the 23rd inst. ex-minister Rodrigues Alves was elected Senator, and Alberto Sales and Vieira Bueno were elected deputies.

—We see from the telegram from Santa Catharina, from officials themselves, that there is more or less agitation in that state arising from sympathy with the Rio Grande revolution.

—Several officers of the military garrison at Pará have published a complimentary notice of Gen. Bento Fernandes' manifesto defending his attempt to depose the governor of Amazonas.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. from Pernambuco says that it is reported that laborers engaged in that state in work in São Paulo were seized in Rio de Janeiro by press-gangs and sent to Rio Grande do Sul.

—A Porto Alegre telegram says that after Col. Motta's 50 or 100 men had defeated Guernsindo's 1,500, they fell back in triumph to Rio Negro and asked for reinforcements. That was a brilliant movement surely!

—The enemies of Major Ausciliúlio, the new commander of the Pernambuco police, assert that he is a deserter from the army. It is stated that when this fact was published the major immediately disappeared.

—Telegrams of the 21st state that the vicinity of Bagé, Guernsindo Saravia has destroyed the railway track and the telegraph line to Rio Negro. It is also stated that he captured a train and damaged the locomotive.

—The *Diário* of Campinas announces that a cargo of arms passed through that city on the 18th for the interior. The *Jornal* adds that it consisted of three freight cars of arms and munitions destined for the state of Goyaz.

—The president of the Pernambuco chamber of deputies, who has been so active in sending telegrams to Rio against the governor, is accused of distorting facts and inventing statements in regard to the controversy between the governor and the state legislature.

—The government is sending Major Firmino Lopes do Rego to Santa Catharina as a frontier commander. He will take ten men with him for the service and will organize detachments in that state for the same purpose. Can it be that the government anticipates an invasion of the state of Santa Catharina.

—It is reported that prisoners are flowing into Porto Alegre from various parts of Rio Grande, who have been arrested on charges of holding seditions meetings, etc. The situation in Rio Grande is anything but encouraging for Júlio de Castilhos, for every one of these arrests means a dozen more enemies.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 22nd says that the elections to fill vacancies from that state in Congress had just been resolved. The opposition did not appear at the polls and the official candidates received but a small number of votes. It is a very peculiar representative government, surely, where no one cares to be represented. The future of such a government is certainly very doubtful.

—A significant story is told in a Porto Alegre telegram of the 25th. It is said that a police escort was bringing a captured federalist chief named Júlio Henrique de Moura, Azevedo, to the capital, when it was attacked on the road by a band of "malefactors." In the fight two persons were wounded and the prisoner Azevedo was killed. Those who know the country of old, will know what this means.

—When the British steamer *Reichardt* was entering the port of Bahia on the 22nd she was fired upon twice by Forte Gamboa just as she was exchanging signals with a mail vessel stationed there for a coasting service. The second shot was with a full cartridge which struck the bow of the steamer and caused considerable damage. This is the second time a steamer has been struck by a shot from this fort—and it should be the last time.

—There was an election for some one thing or another—there always is now-a-days—in the state of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday, but at Campos also. Although no one offered a vote, the people are apparently tired of exercising the privilege of voting for somebody every other day. In Niterói also there was nearly absolute abstention. This is not one of the hopeful features of the Brazilian republic. The Irishman's plan—that of voting early and often—is much better.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* of the 22nd severely criticizes the conduct of some Cuban missionary fathers who are conducting a kind of revival service in Piracicaba. They have nearly scared the good people there out of their wits. They have fixed up a pulpit in the church where the "last judgment" is portrayed after the good old style of medieval times. Their fervid descriptions of the infernal regions are so lurid and realistic that even the faithful are filled with horror.

—Leonidas Marathon is nowhere! Motta at Rio Negro has beaten the record all hollow! With 50 men, all heroes more or less, he met and defeated Guernsindo who had 1,500 men at his back. The fight was long and terrible! One hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field, and then they fled (the live ones, of course, of course!) Motta also retired, having lost only 8 men killed and wounded! His force then numbered 100. It beats Munchausen and all the other great generals, to say nothing of those who have charge of the Castilhos news bureaux at Porto Alegre. Viva Motta! Viva Castilhos! Viva Munchausen! Good-bye Leonidas!

—On the 21st inst. the Pernambuco state senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill on impeachment.

—In São Paulo the *Opiniao Nordeste*, Dr. Americo Brazileiro's paper, resumed publication on the 19th inst.

—On the 20th inst. 1,056 immigrants arrived at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the Italian steamer *Rio de Janeiro*.

—The Castilhistas claim to have 30,000 men in arms in Rio Grande, including the troops of the federal government.

—The governor of Minas intends to ask legislative sanction for a commercial school. Without doubt it is very much needed.

## COFFEE NOTES

—In consequence of the imposition of a duty on Venezuelan coffee very little Maracibó and Lucyana coffee comes to this country today, Europe taking the bulk of the supply. Never were stocks of those grades in first hands in this market so light as at present, and as they are very desirable sorts the market feels the shortage, prices for similar kinds being higher than they would otherwise be.—*Merchants' Review*, New York.

—The withdrawal of the rebate on Arubuck's coffee has caused dissatisfaction in the wholesale grocery trade of Philadelphia, and at a recent meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of that city it was proposed to establish a local coffee-roasting establishment. A committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of the plan. Similar dissatisfaction is reported to exist in several western and southern cities, and united action is urged to secure the consent of Arubuck Bros. to the restoration of the rebate system.—*Merchants' Review*, New York.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree issued on the 14th inst. by the governor of Espírito Santo declares to have lapsed the grant made to the Community Viacha Ferreira Separately for building a railway from Victoria to Rio Pardo.

—The *Jornal* of the 23rd says that the São Paulo railway is refusing to receive merchandise for the Moyana, although it receives for other connecting lines. There must be some mistake in this. The São Paulo line has no right to discriminate in such a manner.

—The *Jornal* hears that the governor of Minas Geraes has resolved to authorize an increase of freight rates on the Leopoldina lines, similar to what has been authorized in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The permission is made contingent, however, on the delivery of goods within the schedule time.

—The contractors for furnishing sleepers to the Central railways to receive the following prices: Mrs. Castro and Engenho de Andrade, 160,000 wide-gauge, 40\$, 35\$ and 30\$ per ten pieces, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd-class sleepers; Luiz Armando Ferreira de Matos, 240,000 narrow gauge, at 22\$, 21\$ and 19\$; Ribeirão das Neves, Benjamin, 200,000 wide gauge, at 42\$, 41\$ and 40\$.

—According to the *Resenha* of S. João d'El-Rei, the state of Minas Geraes has at present 2,042 kilometres of railway belonging to the following roads: Central, 370 k., 277 m.; Rua do Ouro Preto, 42 k., 446 m.; Minas and Rio, 147 kilometres; Muzambinho, 50 k., 500 m.; Moyana, 120 kilometers; Leopoldina, 842 k., 155 m.; Sapucaia, 119 k., 405 m.; Oeste de Minas, 614 kilometers; Bahia e Minas, 91 kilometers.

—With reference to the committee which is being formed for the protection of the interests of the persons who subscribed to the two loans of the Cantagalo extension of the Leopoldina railway, we understand that some difficulty is being experienced in consequence of the unwillingness of most of the original subscribers to make plaintiffs in the action which it was proposed to take. At least one important London bank holds the bonds, but will take no action because there is some possibility of Messrs. Morgan, Rose & Co., being included among the defendants. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the large number of bondholders who have joined the committee, no definite progress can be made. It is stated that the wording of the bonds would probably allow a purchaser in the open market, as distinct from an original subscriber, to maintain an action, assuming, of course, that the allegations made on behalf of the committee could be sustained.—*Financial News*, London, February 27.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The British and French legations at Washington have been elevated to the rank of embassies.

—The prefect of this city has vetoed the bill of the municipal council on the appointment of municipal officers.

—A pair of lions for the zoological garden arrived here on the 23rd. They were brought out on the steamer *Braganza*.

—The outbreak of fever in some wretched habitations on Rua Oriente, which has so increased the death-rate for the last ten days, has been the subject of a sanitary investigation.

—The Visconde de Pelotas arrived here from Rio Grande on the 24th. He comes to Rio solely for the benefit of his health.

—It is reported that the 7th and 22d battalions of infantry and the 2nd regiment of artillery are to be sent to Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Brazilian North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral John de Noronha, left for the United States on Sunday last.

—Gen. Quintino has received a telegram from Juárez de Castilhos thanking him for his defence of the Casalista cause in the *Paz*. Is that all?

—Sr. Germano Lutz Maria Vetz has received a patent for 15 years for a bicycle which he has invented, and which he calls the *Bond-Aereo Bicicleta*.

—The Argentine ironclad *Almirante Brown* arrived here on Saturday morning, took on a supply of coal and then left for Buenos Aires on Sunday morning.

—Dr. Alfonso Penna, governor of the state of Minas Geraes, was in the city last week and called on President Floriano Peixoto at the Mariana palace on the 23rd.

—The 11th battalion of infantry arrived here from Ceará on Sunday and were sent to the *Alôs do Javá*. They are in embark for Rio Grande on Friday next.

—The hook-makers of this city are very much scandalized at the accusation of hitting jockeys made against them by Col. Maestre, 1st secretary of the Jockey Club.

—A telegram from this city to the *Democrat* of São Paulo says that Gen. Estêvão Ferraz was relieved of the command of the national guard of this city for refusing to go to Rio Grande do Sul.

—Barão de Ladaria and other members of the commission appointed to proceed to China and Japan will, it is anticipated, leave here about the middle of next month.

—The government has resolved to submit to arbitration its dispute with the Metropolitano company over the removal of the landing around the old reservoir in Laguna Caçapava.

—On the 28th inst. 387 packages were shipped containing Boticaria extracts for the World's Fair at Chicago. Among the contents of these packages is the well-known beautiful marble sculpture "Christ and Mary Magdalene," by R. Bernelli.

—Dr. Bozil Silvati has been ordered to proceed to Europe and the United States to study the best educational systems, as well as all connected with the effective organization of the police. The selection of this gentleman has been warmly commended, since he has rendered himself especially prominent in the educational departments with which he has been connected.

—The rapidity with which work is done in the postoffice may be further illustrated by another example of our own. A "short-hand" letter from Pará arrived here March 13th, as noted by the local postmaster, but the advice was not placed in our box until March 26th. As the letter contained documents, its delay had caused some inconvenience.

—It is stated that the celebrated actress, Julie Will Lenge, came for Rio de Janeiro in June, and that S. João Bernardo will follow in September. Manager Ferrad has contracted a full company to perform this year in São Paulo and Buenos Aires, and among the leading members of this company will be the Brazilian soprano Signora Clotilde Maragliano.

—Newspapers from Portugal received by the last mail report that King Carlos gave audience to the Brazilian journalist Sr. Alcindo Gama, and that a lengthy conversation ensued respecting the management of emigration from Portugal to Brazil. Just how Alcindo treated the poor king, we know not; but if there were any pretensions made by him we may feel certain that our representative was equal to the emergency.

—The Buenos Aires sanitary shoemakers have accomplished more than they intended. They have reported every case of illness on steamers from Brazilian ports as yellow fever, and the large number of these cases has so alarmed the Spanish authorities that they have declared quarantine against Buenos Aires. And quite right too! If the sanitary board is so anxious to invent yellow fever victims in that port, then they must take the consequences.

—A telegram from Washington on the 26th announces the death of Bento Aguiar de Andrade, Brazilian minister at Washington in charge of the Menezes case. His death was caused by an apoplectic attack which occurred on the night of the 24th after his return from the theatre. He had been many years in the diplomatic service, and his loss at this moment will be critical to the Brazilian government because of his knowledge of the boundary dispute with Argentina.

—The Brazilian North Atlantic squadron, which will take part in the great naval review to be held in Hampton Roads on the 26th of next month, left this bay on Sunday last under command of Rear Admiral Julio de Noronha. The flagship, the ironclad *Aquidabá*, has Rear Admiral Noronha and his staff on board, including among the number Lieutenant Antonio Coutinho Gomes Pereira, secretary, and Lieutenant Luiz Henrique de Noronha, adjutant. The *Aquidabá* is commanded by Captain Manoel Augusto de Castro Menezes. The cruiser *Tiradentes*, the second of the fleet, is commanded by Captain Emilio Carvalhides Gomes, and the cruiser *República*, the third vessel, is commanded by Captain Luiz Pedro Tavares Junior.

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 25th, 1893.

## **GOVERNMENT BONDS**

<i>Present<sup>8</sup> Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
265,057,000\$			Apolices.....	200\$—1,000\$	1,020 000	1,016 000—1,020\$
133,000,000	Jan.—July	5	do gold.....	1,000\$	1,004 000	1,002 000—1,035
13,000,000	Quarterly	4	do do.....	1,000\$	—	—
14,304,500	Jan.—July	6	Gold Loan 1858.....	1,000	1,150 000	—
14,304,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	do 1879.....	1,000	1,150 000	—
25,294,000	Quarterly	4½	do 1889.....	500—1,000	1,240 000	—
18,350,000	do	6	State of Rio de Janeiro...	500—1,000	105 000	988 000—1,120
8,050,000	Jan.—July	6				

## **DEBENTURES**

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**SHIPPING**

SOCIETIES.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve final	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale
6,000,000	6,000,000	50,000	Gardins	3,000—Aug. 92	100\$	210,000
8,000,000	8,000,000	..	Lloyd Brasileiro	..	100	..
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegacao Costeira	..	..	..
6,000,000	1,200,000	..	Norte e Sul	10-40% p.a. Jan. 93	45	55,000

INSURANCE

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital fund up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Distributed fund</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
4,000,000	\$100,000	70,667	Allianz	\$100,000	100	93	20\$
3,000,000	750,000	51,369	Argos Philadelphie	\$100,000	100	93	95,000
3,000,000	910,000	50,272	Atalia	\$100,000	100	93	10
2,000,000	300,000	0	Bonacor	\$100,000	100	93	10,000
7,000,000	3,000,000	494	Brasil Federal	\$100,000	100	93	—
4,000,000	550,000	370,000	Fidelidade	\$100,000	100	93	40
3,500,000	250,000	260,008	Garantia	\$100,000	100	93	185
3,000,000	200,000	150,000	Gea	\$100,000	100	93	11,000
8,000,000	200,000	11,753	Indenização	\$100,000	100	93	134,000
1,000,000	100,000	15,000	Integridade	\$100,000	100	93	9,000
5,000,000	250,000	145,000	Previdência	\$100,000	100	93	9,000
4,000,000	200,000	27,233	Prosperidade	\$100,000	100	93	30
1,000,000	110,000	39,723	União Com. dos Registras	\$100,000	100	93	37,000
4,000,000	200,000	13,413	Vigilância	\$100,000	100	93	21,000
				\$100,000	100	93	47,000
				\$100,000	100	93	8,000

## **RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS**

Captial	Captital paid in	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	last sale	Closing quotation
\$1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Alagoano	..	40\$	—	—
1,000,000	330,000	..	Calo Fio	..	40	40,000	—
9,000,000	200,000	..	Cataguases	..	50	—	—
10,000,000	60,000,000	..	Geral do Brasil	..	70	1,000	—
10,000,000	..	..	Minas de S. Joaquim	..	600	—	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	45,579	Munizinho	..	25	5,000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nordeste do Brasil	..	60	120,000	—
10,000,000	6,000,000	..	Norte do S. Paulo	..	40	60,000	—
9,000,000	8,000,000	..	Oeste do Minas	..	40	7,000	—
9,000,000	6,715,000	2,120,718	do	..	200	1,000	—
—	7,700,000	..	do	..	75	13,000	—
—	11,073,750	..	do	..	65	45,000	—
8,000,000	10,000,000	..	do	..	40	51,000	—
8,000,000	6,000,000	..	Paraná	..	80	1,500	—
8,000,000	9,000,000	..	Pernambuco	..	100	20,000	—
8,000,000	10,000,000	..	Porto Acre	..	100	18,000	—
8,000,000	3,000,000	..	Quilombo	..	40	—	—
8,000,000	900,000	..	Trílica	..	100	12,000	—
8,000,000	..	..	União Sorocabana Itauna	..	90	34,000	—
1,000,000	1,080,173	32,382	União Valeirense	..	60	30,000	—
3,000,000	600,000	..	Vassouras e Paty do Alves	..	40	—	—
9,000,000	49,000,000	..	Vila Rica Ferro Sacapucy	..	200	10,500	—
TRAMWAYS							
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	..	—	..	200\$	200,000	—
1,200,000	..	..	Corcovado (incl hotel)	..	1,000\$	—	—
4,000,000	12,000,000	..	Jardim Botânico	..	300\$	Jan. 93	200
800,000	800,000	..	Pernambucu	..	600	Jan. 93	100
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	S. Christóvão	..	700	Jan. 93	100
2,000,000	3,000,000	..	—	..	314	Jan. 93	200
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	..	—	..	200	10,500	11,500
1,200,000	..	..	U.S. — July 91	..	100\$	—	—
4,000,000	..	..	U.S. — Jan. 93	..	175,000	—	175,000
800,000	84,186	..	U.S. — Jan. 93	..	100,000	—	—
1,000,000	530,940	..	U.S. — Jan. 93	..	214,000	—	213,000

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividends/ stock	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	6,000,000\$	110,197\$	Agricola do Brasil	\$8.00 - Jan.	93	80\$	37,000
5,000,000	6,000,000	40,000	Allianco Brasileiro	5 250 - July	92	60	100
5,000,000	5,000,000	40,000	Amazilar	10 000 - Jan.	92	200	250
3,000,000	4,000,000	40,000	Babá	20000 - Feb.	91	100	75
15,000,000	15,000,000	345,374	Banque Americano	10 100 - May	92	1250	1250
100,000,000	100,000,000	3,140,000	Banque do Brasil	5 100 - Jan.	93	300	160
100,000,000	100,000,000	15,494,484	— do — 2 series	6 000 - Jan.	93	100	70
3,500,000	3,500,000	33,000	Brazil e Ladeira	5 000 - Feb.	91	200	14
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	Brazil-Norte America	65000 - July	92	40	30
3,000,000	1,000,000	11,121	Clases Laboratorias	10 000 - Jan.	92	100	100
20,000,000	10,000,000	410,000	Companhia de Comercio	5 000 - Jan.	93	200	225
20,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	Comunicantes	10 000 - Jan.	93	70	50
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,543,505	Correio do Brasil	2 000 - Jan.	92	40	30
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Credito Commercial	2 000 - Feb.	93	200	100
1,000,000	1,000,000	411,917	Credito Garantido	6 000 - Jan.	91	100	100
1,500,000	1,000,000	1,111,954	Credito Mercantil	15000 - July	91	200	155
45,000,000	21,000,000	1,193,492	Credito Movel	2 500 - Feb.	92	200	100
20,000,000	10,000,000	1,100,000	Credito Popular	12000 - Jan.	92	30	20
1,000,000	1,000,000	93,478	Crédito Real Brasileiro	10 000 - Jan.	92	100	100
1,000,000	1,000,000	— do — 2 series	10 000 - Jan.	92	100	100	
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,213,840	Crédito Rural e Interno	10 000 - Jan.	92	200	180
5,000,000	5,000,000	17,151	Crédito Rural e Interno	7 500 - July	92	100	100
5,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	Derechos e Prestados	12 000 - July	93	200	210
15,000,000	10,000,000	404,978	Fazenda Brasil	3 000 - Jan.	93	210	46
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Financiera Melhoramentos	8 000 - Jan.	93	100	100
1,500,000	1,000,000	657,603	Intermercelo	8 000 - Jan.	93	100	100
1,1,300,000	7,000,000	— do —	Lavoura e Comercio	4 000 - Jan.	93	200	200
10,000,000	7,000,000	— do —	Londra & Britanica, Lintel	14000 - Apr.	92	60	70
2,000,000	2,000,000	160,000	Mercantil do Brasil	15 000 - Oct.	91	20	5000
2,500,000	2,500,000	412,186	Mercantil do Venezuela	14 000 - July	92	200	180
50,000,000	25,000,000	1,304,000	Operarias	3 000 - Aug.	91	50	50
10,000,000	10,000,000	500,000	Pais e Rio	3 000 - July	92	100	100
10,000,000	3,000,000	1,213,000	Papuay	5 000 - Jan.	93	100	80
100,000,000	— do —	— do —	República do Brasil	— do —	— do —	200	143,000
100,000,000	100,000,000	33,500	Republique du E. do Brasil	4 000 - Jan.	93	200	143,000
100,000,000	93,700,000	2,810,765	Republique du E. do Brasil	4 000 - Jan.	93	200	143,000
100,000,000	71,063,000	71,063	Rio e Janeiro	3 000 - July	92	70	500
70,000,000	66,000	— do —	Rio e Mato Grosso	6 000 - Jan.	92	60	60
15,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	Rio e Parana	10 000 - Jan.	93	200	248,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	84,883	Sociedade Bancaria	2 500 - Jan.	93	100	140
15,000,000	12,000,000	80,000	Sul Americano	5 000 - July	92	100	100
10,000,000	6,200,000	316,629	União Hero-Americano	5 000 - Jan.	93	100	70
PROVINCIAL							
7,500,000	7,500,000	519,161	Credit Real S. Paulo	10000 - Jan.	93	200	150,000-210,000
— do —	— do —	— do — 2 series	10 000 - Jan.	93	200	— do —	
— do —	— do —	— do —	Mercantil S. Paulo	10 000 - Jan.	93	200	250,000
— do —	— do —	— do — 2 series	2 500 - Jan.	93	80	40	
110,000,000	50,000,000	425,000	S. Paulo	6 000 - Jan.	93	100	123,000
24,000,000	7,535,000	288,615	União Hero-Americano	8 000 - Jan.	93	70	75,000

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

<u>Present Amount</u>	<u>Interest payable</u>	<u>Rate %</u>	<u>Bonds</u>	<u>Nominal value</u>	<u>Last rate</u>	<u>Closing quotatons</u>
15,827,000	Jan.—July	6	Creditto Real do Brasil...	100\$	84 0%	82 8% — ...
		8	do ditto...	100\$	95 800c	93 800c
10,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Creditto Real do S. Paulo...	100\$	92 0%	90 0%
***	....	7	Creditto Real e Internacionai...	100\$	75 0%	—
6,765,800	....	6	Rep. das Caades Unidas...	100	70 0%	—
6,130,100	May—Nov.	6	Postal...	100	61 0%	60 0%
500,000	....	6	Human Agricola do Brasil...	100	83 0%	82 0%
10,183,000	Jan.—Jul.	6	União, S. Paulo...	100	..	—

MILLS

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	2,100,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Agrícola do Paraná	\$300—July 91	60	60 <sup>00</sup>	
20,000 <sup>2</sup>	2,400,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Agrícola do Paraná	..—Jan. 91	60	60 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	2,100,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Cent. e Viação Paranaense	4,000—July 91	60	215 <sup>00</sup>	
16,681,400 <sup>2</sup>	7,68,400 <sup>2</sup>	20,100 <sup>2</sup>	Carangueiro Fluminense	..—Jan. 93	200	210 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,69,46 <sup>2</sup>	16,681,400 <sup>2</sup>	Centro do Brasil	1,000—Jan. 93	80	43 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	4,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	38,63 <sup>2</sup>	Empresa de Obras Públicas	1,000—Aug. 91	80	10 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	60,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Evaristo Fluminense	2,800—July 91	200	21 <sup>50</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	4,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Industrial do Brasil	400—Feb. 93	40	15 <sup>00</sup>	
12,000 <sup>2</sup>	12,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	453,587 <sup>2</sup>	Melhoramentos no Brasil	4,500—July 91	200	32 <sup>00</sup>	32 <sup>00</sup> —35 <sup>00</sup>
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	10,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Metropolitana de São Paulo	1,000—Jan. 91	200	20 <sup>00</sup>	20 <sup>00</sup> —20 <sup>00</sup>
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	3,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Metropolitana	..	200	50 <sup>00</sup>	—
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	4,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Nacional de Forjas e Estô	..	40	—	—
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	5,250,000 <sup>2</sup>	24,489 <sup>2</sup>	Nacional de Obras	..	100	20 <sup>00</sup>	19 <sup>00</sup> —26 <sup>00</sup>
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	8,750,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Nova Energia	5,000—Jan. 91	70	35 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	10,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Olaria Hidráulica do Brasil	5,000—July 91	70	3 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	2,500,000 <sup>2</sup>	21,80 <sup>2</sup>	Saemaneu do Rio	2,000—July 91	40	2 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	4,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	..	Serviços Marítimos	3,124—July 91	100	30 <sup>00</sup>	
10,000 <sup>2</sup>	20,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	34,917 <sup>2</sup>	Torre do Brasil	5,000—Jan. 93	80	50 <sup>00</sup>	— 52 <sup>00</sup>

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